

GREAT AFRICAN RIVALRY FOR NIAGARA FALLS

An American Suggested that Victoria Cataract be Harassed, and Now the Actual Work is About to Begin.

WILL FOLLOW THE AMERICAN PLANS

By CURTIS BROWN.
Special Correspondent of The Times.

(Special correspondence of The Times.)

LONDON, July 2.—Cecil Rhodes had a notion that some day, long after he had gone to his rest beneath the bosom of the Matappo hills, South Africa, would rise up to compete with the United States, just as the United States has risen to make Europe "hustle."

Whether or not that dream was too big for its foundation of facts, it is certain that one branch of its support is about to be erected, and that the results are going to be of far-reaching interest and importance.

It will be permissible to call Africa the Dark Continent, when it has a tremendous electric light in the middle of it. Yet that is what it is going to have. The plan is not merely to light up within a few weeks an actual belt around the world, but to establish at Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi River, an electric power plant that will in time put to blush the famous turbines of Niagara Falls, just as Victoria Falls themselves greatly exceed in height, width and grandeur those at Niagara.

It is to be a dramatic sort of invasion, for the falls thunder out to-day on the silence of an almost unbroken jungle; hippopotami and crocodiles bask undisturbed in the Zambesi and lions stalk in the tall grass. To the eastward, the native tribe which inhabits the surrounding country, the great cataract is a god, and they pray to it and offer up burnt sacrifices for its propitiation. And now the white man is coming to put the black man's god into harness and make him do the work of more than a hundred thousand horses.

IT WAS AN AMERICAN IDEA.

It was Professor George Forbes, an American engineer, who had taken a prominent part in the "harnessing" of the Niagara Falls, who first suggested that the millions of horse-power which the falls generate should be put to practical use. One night five years ago he and Alfred Haggard, a brother of the author of "King Solomon's Mines," sat in the Athenaeum Club in London, where the explorer told the electrician about the great falls in the Zambesi that Livingston had been the first white man to see, and that made the dwarf, and the king of the river, more than a mile wide, flings itself over the edge of a gorge 400 feet deep, and then zig-zags its way through a rocky canyon two miles long.

"Why not make that cataract generate electricity and carry the power down to Rhodesia?" suggested the American engineer, and Mr. Haggard jumped at the idea.

It didn't take long to form a syndicate, and the Africa Trust, to push the scheme, and Professor Forbes and Mr. Haggard were sent down to Rhodesia to see Cecil Rhodes about getting a concession from the Chartered Company. The eventful Mr. Rhodes thought so well of the project that he went into partnership with the Africa Trust, but in the beginning he gave them the twenty-five-year concession they asked for. The Colossus placed no restrictions on the power, but as to the amount of water they might divert, but made it conditional that the beauty of the falls should not be injured—which was characteristic of him.

SINCE MILLIONS TO START WITH.

Since that time Sir Charles Metcalfe, the famous engineer, has visited the falls and reported favorably on the plan of "harnessing" them, and the American and the Chartered Company have joined hands and now are all ready to spend \$5,000,000 on the installation. A commission of electrical engineers, which may include two or three Americans, is now preparing to leave for putting in the plans, and soon as the Chartered Company can reach the falls. That will be when Rhodes' Cape to Cairo Railway, over which the material will have to be sent, is built up to the great contract.

The falls are about 25 miles north of Bulawayo, and the falls lie 25 miles further on, and probably that distance will not be covered much before the end of next year.

The country over which the railroad will have to be built before it reaches the falls is about the most difficult its engineers have had to tackle yet—a mass of hills and hollows of hard basaltic rock, like that which forms the canyon of the Zambesi, and which is the cause of malaria is rampant, and the dense forests which stretch away in the direction of civilization are the deadly "tsetse" fly's happiest hunting ground.

The men who are to build the new line have been in touch with the white men so long now that they are almost rid of their old ways. They used to be one of the most bloodthirsty tribes in Africa, but missionaries from England have worked among them to much good purpose, and they have left off fighting with their neighbors and now occupy themselves with fishing and pottery-making and meadow growing. Some time ago they elected to come under the protection of the Chartered Company, and one of its administrators lives among them.

HERE'S FISHING.

Not long ago, in a private letter, that administrator, whose name is Corindon, sent home an account of some of the most wonderful fishing that probably has any one ever had. The gulf between the Victoria Falls, which is known as the "hollow pool," is filled with a sort of fish known in Africa as the barbel. These fish, some of which weigh as much as fifty pounds, also live in the Zambesi above and below the falls, and the administrator, however, achieved the happy idea of fishing for barbel in the "hollow pool" itself. So he got a steel wire 400 feet long, baited his hook with a locust and let it down into the giddy chasm, and he had a force of black men near at hand, and whenever he got a bite he had them lay hold on the line and haul up the fish that was on the other end of it. Since the administrator started this fashion many an astonished twenty or thirty pound barbel has found itself suddenly vanishing through space and finally lifted over the brow of the precipice. At least accounts this ingenious fisherman was planning to have a wireless set up to make it more easy to "reel in."

Game swarms all around the falls. Besides lions there are rhinoceroses, elephants, antelopes and hyenas. Going up on the Zambesi in a canoe is dangerous for you never can tell when a hippopotamus is going to come up under your craft and tip it over; and then look out for alligators! One day the administrator found a "headman"

dancing around the beach and launching a spear at two or three crocodiles which lay placidly some little distance out in the stream.

"They are thieving rascals!" he shouted as the Englishman came up. They just carried off one of my girls and ate her, and she was wearing a beautiful head-veiling that I had let her take for the day."

When the Zambesi is at low water, the blacks drive their cattle over to the islands in midstream, and then feed them, and usually they haven't been doing so long before the cry of "Nkanga! Nkanga!" (the lion, the lion) goes up. Two or three times the administrator Mr. Corindon, has been besought to shoot monarchs of the jungle that were carrying off fat cattle, and he has forced the river and tracked their lionships through the grass of the islands, which grows over ten feet high.

The less civilized natives believe that the bodies of lions are inhabited by the spirits of departed chiefs, and it is sometimes happens, when one of these beasts has been making trouble in a kraal, that the headman has gone out and lectured him—at a safe distance—on the error of his ways. One lion made a special nuisance of himself by carrying off every buffalo that the men of a certain camp near the Zambesi had shot for meat, and the chief decided to make some sort of protest. Every night the villages are surrounded by a circle of fire, and the gleaming eyes of the intruder could be seen as the headman and his chief warriors stalked forward. As the chief saw the lion he called out too him.

"Ah, there you are, are you? Are you not ashamed of yourself, now, a great warrior like you, to sneak up here at night to steal our buffalo meat! Making a mere scavenger of yourself! Why don't you go and kill your own buffalo?"

FLENTY OF WORK FOR ELECTRICITY.

In speaking to the writer the other day, W. A. Willis, the secretary of the syndicate which is going to "harness" the Victoria falls, said that they expected to be supplying power wholesale in about fifteen years. He knew the falls, yet how much power the falls can furnish, but Niagara is supposed to be capable of supplying about a million horse-power, and the Victoria Falls are 420 feet high, as compared to Niagara's 160, and a whole mile instead of half a mile wide.

Nothing definite has been decided yet about the machinery that will be used for the plant, but it is almost certain to be on the exact lines of that used at Niagara, and will probably be made from American. Already the syndicate has been considering a plan of having the entire installation made by the Westinghouse Company.

There will be uses enough for the power whenever it can be supplied. The syndicate is planning to cover a radius of 150 miles to begin with, and probably first of all the Cape to Cairo Railway will be electrified for this distance, both north and south of the falls, which, by the way, it will cross by means of a steel bridge over the narrowest point of the canyon of the Zambesi. Within this reach of 150 miles lie the great sandstone quarries that supplied walls for most of the houses in Bulawayo; the copper fields of the Zambesi, and the immense copper fields north of the falls, which are among the richest of the world and which will furnish almost on the spot all the copper needed for the installation, and the Vankie coal fields, covering 400 square miles.

Naturally the exploiters of the Victoria Falls will work along the lines which have been followed at Niagara and in other parts of the world. The plan is to have the future of the falls being based, chiefly on the results of American experiments. They are encouraged to believe that in time they will be able to tap the electricity economically to a distance of four hundred miles, supplying power to the mines and the great industrial plant of Maghunda, as well as to the towns of Bulawayo, Salisbury and Gwelo—power for electric lighting, telegraphs and telephones, and other modern conveniences that make such a startling contrast to the hippopotami and lions.

The promoters are finding encouragement in the successful working of the street-car lines in Oakland, Cal., with power from the Yuba river, one hundred miles away. They are also using a method of transmitting power without much leakage over still greater distances. The world's most powerful cataract of the Zambesi may be sent down to aid the industries of the Rand, and the big prospect to be even considered now.

But, after all, the immediate possibilities of the Victoria Falls in South Africa are not the only ones. The plan is to have the future of the falls being based, chiefly on the results of American experiments. They are encouraged to believe that in time they will be able to tap the electricity economically to a distance of four hundred miles, supplying power to the mines and the great industrial plant of Maghunda, as well as to the towns of Bulawayo, Salisbury and Gwelo—power for electric lighting, telegraphs and telephones, and other modern conveniences that make such a startling contrast to the hippopotami and lions.

NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES

Raising Sunflowers for Chickens—Over Fifty Furniture Factories.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) GREENSBORO, N. C., July 12.—One of the new industries in Guilford county is the raising of sunflowers for chicken feed. Several farmers have as much as two acres in them alone. One told me Saturday that at the present high price of eggs, and chickens were making more of them than any other species of farming, and with sunflower seed in winter hens would lay right on through Christmas. The grain is also excellent for horses and mules.

The furniture industry in the State is making every year a gentleman who has dealings with every furniture factory in the State tells me that there are not fifty-fifty factories making chamber suits, chiffoniers and sideboards, and there are sixty-one chair factories.

As an instance of the magnitude of business here showed me by actual business transactions that there are over \$400,000 worth of mirrors alone used in these factories. North Carolina every month. High Point is the center of this industry, and is well named the "Grand Rapids" of the South.

LEGISLATURE TO RECONVENE HERE ON TUESDAY AT NOON.

Much Speculation as to What the Session Will Do—That the New Circuit Judges will be Chosen Seems Settled—All to Take the Oath.

SOME BRIGHT YOUNG MEN IN THE BODY

Under a proclamation issued by Governor Montague, in pursuance of the provisions of the schedule of the new Constitution, which became effective last Thursday last, the members of the General Assembly will meet at the Capitol at noon on Tuesday next, to recognize the instrument, by swearing allegiance thereto, and by doing whatever else may be found necessary, to put it into proper and speedy operation. It has already been duly recognized by the Executive Department of the Government and the judicial officers are taking the oath each day, so that when the legislators shall have sworn on Tuesday, the provisions of the schedule on this important subject will have been properly executed.

Officers who may not find it convenient to take the oath at once, have until July 20th to do so, but if any shall fail as late as noon on that day, their positions then become vacant, without any further action by anyone.

WILLARD AND RYAN. Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard, who has been abroad for some weeks, will preside in the Senate next Tuesday, while Hon. John P. Ryan, of Loudoun, the able and popular Speaker of the House, will rap the lower branch to order.

ing is really necessary beyond the taking of the oath, though he agrees with his colleagues that the new circuit judges will most likely be chosen.

SENTIMENT DIVIDED.

There is great division of sentiment over the question of electing or appointing a commission to codify the laws, so as to conform to the new Constitution, and this side is expected to cause a big fight. It is believed that an attempt will be made to pass a new election law, though some members are opposed to this.

In any event, it seems safe to predict that the body will be here for nearly a month, and that some pretty fights will occur during the session. It is not known yet whether or not Governor Montague will have anything of special interest to communicate to the body, though it is probable that he will submit a brief message.

Of course, more interest centers around the judgeship contests than any other business which will come up at the short session, and a great lobby of strong lawyers from all over the State are expected to come here to help their friends.

BRIGHT YOUNG MEMBERS.

There are in the present Legislature a



SPEAKER JOHN F. RYAN.



COL. GEO. C. CABELL, Jr.



HON. S. GORDON CUMMING.



COL. G. WAYNE ANDERSON.

der promptly at noon. A full attendance of the members of both branches is anticipated and it is believed that the first act of the law-makers will be to subscribe to the oath, blank for which has been prepared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

There has been much talk about some members rebelling against the new instrument, by refusing to take the oath prescribed and it has been suggested that Colonel James E. Cantor, of Alexandria, might make a speech on the subject, though the member himself has not said so, nor does any one seem authorized to state his intentions in the matter. Some protests may come from the Republicans, but in the end, all are expected to "toe the mark," and to remain members of the body, as a refusal to swear, would promptly vacate the seat of any member so refusing.

IT IS SAID THERE MAY BE AN EARLY VACANCY IN THE HOUSE, BUT IT WILL NOT BE CAUSED BY A REFUSAL TO TAKE THE OATH.

One of his Republican colleagues is responsible for the statement, that Hon. Cantor, the member from Alexandria, might make a speech on the subject, though the member himself has not said so, nor does any one seem authorized to state his intentions in the matter. Some protests may come from the Republicans, but in the end, all are expected to "toe the mark," and to remain members of the body, as a refusal to swear, would promptly vacate the seat of any member so refusing.

CHURCH ENTERPRISES

Rev. F. W. Moore Resigns—Mr. Wells Suffers a Sunstroke.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) CREWE, VA., July 12.—The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Baptist Church gave a grand rally at the home of Mrs. T. J. Roberts, East Crewe, Monday night.

Her large and commodious house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and with its wide halls, spacious parlors and delightful porches, could easily accommodate the hundred guests which assembled to spend a pleasant evening, discussing the great need of mission work, both home and foreign.

There was an address by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Moore; a reading, Job's Legacy, by Miss Lizzie Hines; a duet, by Mesdames Downs and Jenkins, and last, but by no means the least attractive feature of the evening was the serving of delicious and cooling refreshments.

Mrs. H. H. W. Crittenden, the president, is quite elated at the impetus thus given the work, and reports twenty-four new members.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Watkins entertained Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Carrie Morton, of Farmville, and Miss Isabel Scott, of Statesville, N. C.

At a late meeting of the Epworth League in the Methodist Church here, a special committee, consisting of Mrs. T. B. Oliver, Rev. T. J. Taylor and Mr. B. N. Waterhouse, were appointed to draft

plans for aggressive work for the current term. Topics were assigned, and it was decided to hold a concert, and a great many Democrats from all over the State will be in attendance from time to time.

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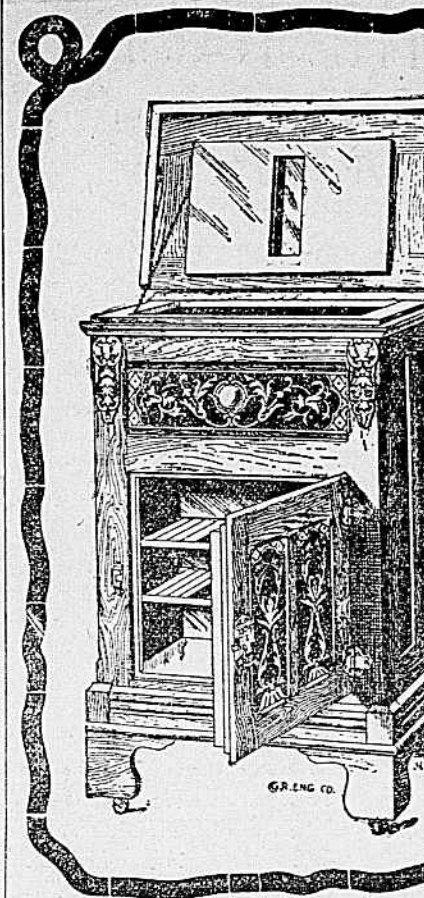
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Another big shipment of 60c Rockers coming this week.

The Dixie Canopies

The Best Canopies,

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FIRST FREE LUNCH SET IN DANVILLE

Lunch Counter Said to Have Had its Birth There.

JUDGE FLOURNOY'S STORY

He Tells How a Saloon Man, to Avoid High License, Inaugurated a Custom That Has Become Popular All Over the World.

The many friends in Richmond and elsewhere in Virginia are rejoiced to know that Judge Henry W. Flournoy, ex-judge of the Corporation Court of Danville and ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth, is making a fortune in Texas. He got into oil-well deals down there and he writes back to his friends that he has indeed "struck it."

Judge Flournoy went to Texas to live Virginia lost a valuable citizen and a patriotic son. He loves old Virginia and when he was a mere boy he fought for her and never refused to serve her where he could.

TELLS A GOOD STORY. And he is a good story teller, who tells a story well. Just before he left for Texas he spent the greater part of a day with him. He was in a reminiscent mood and told many stories connected with Virginia history. Among other things, he gave me the true history of the free lunch counter in an American institution that is popular all over the land.

I will not attempt to quote his exact language, but merely tell the story. As before stated, Flournoy was judge of the Corporation Court of Danville from 1888 to 1897. He was one of the men who helped to bring about the laws pertaining to liquor license were very different in Virginia from now. There were three classes of licenses. The retail liquor dealers or bar-room license cost \$100. The wholesaler, who could sell any quantity, no matter how small, provided it was drunk where sold, had to pay \$20, and there was an entertainer's license that cost only \$5. Under this license a man who kept a hotel or in any way furnished guests with food or lodging or both could sell them liquor by the drink or otherwise, but he could sell only to his guests, such as he fed or lodged.

FREE LUNCH COUNTER BORN.

A man named Wood kept a popular saloon in Danville, but said he could not afford to pay the \$100 license under the new law and he decided to evade it by devising a plan to evade it. Finally he took out entertainer's license at \$5. He then placed a waiter filled with cheese and crackers on his counter and refused to sell a drink to any person who did not take a bite therefrom. He then made an agreement with the customers that he would not sell them a drink until they had taken a bite of the cheese and crackers. He installed a larger waiter and added bits of ham and loaf bread to the cheese and crackers and as he noticed that these things brought him new customers he then added roast beef and potatoes and in time Wood's free lunch became exceedingly popular and other saloons had to start them.

Drummers and other traders visiting Danville enjoyed Wood's lunch, and they carried the news of its popularity wherever they went. Soon free lunch counters appeared in Baltimore, then in Richmond, then in New York and then in western cities. They are now everywhere in this country and I am told that the free lunch counter has ceased to be strictly an American institution. It is said that foreigners traveling in this country fell in love with free lunches and now they are very popular in England, Germany, and France, and according to Judge Flournoy the birth-place of the free-lunch counter was Danville.

The judge told me another story, this one on himself. A negro man was once being tried before a jury and his court charged with unlawful shooting. The principal witness against him was a small negro boy, age not over ten. Counsel for defense objected to the examination of the witness, claiming he was incompetent, being too young to understand the nature of an oath. The judge proceeded to examine the witness to determine as to his competency, and the following dialogue ensued:

"How old are you?"
"Mighty might ten, sah."
"Do you go to school?"
"Yes, sah."
"Can you read?"
"A little bit."
"Do you go to Sunday-school?"
"Yes, sah."
"Did you ever read the Bible?"
"Yes, sah."
"Do you know what book you kissed when the clerk swore you a while ago?"
"Yes, sah. Dat was de Bible."
"Did you ever promise to do when the clerk swore you?"
"To tell de truth."
"Do you know what will become of you if you tell a lie on the witness stand?"
"Yes, sah. De old devil will git me."
Then looking sternly at the witness, the judge said: "Yes, and I will get you too."

The youthful witness eagerly replied,

"Yes, sah, dat was what I meant at fust."

Barnett's pond in Person county, N. C. is a famous fishing place. Fishing parties go there every year from all the surrounding region to catch the famous silver perch and other toothsome fish. While Judge Flournoy was residing in Danville was one of a jolly party that went to Barnett's pond on one occasion to spend a week fishing and camping. Others of the party were Mr. Levi W. Soville, a famous hotel man; Mr. Thomas B. Moore, now a prominent wholesale merchant of Atlanta, and Mr. C. D. Langhorne, known to everybody.

Arriving at the pond these gentlemen arranged their camping outfit on the hillside nearby and employed two strapping judges as guides, to wait on them generally while in camp, but especially to show them the most desirable fishing points about the pond. Everything went lovely the first day, and in the camp that night these gentlemen were enjoying themselves as campers usually do. The story would be spoiled unless I relate the fact that some good old North Carolina whiskey was in camp. The two guides were frequently treated to good corn juice, and about eleven o'clock they became as tipsy as the rest of the party. A quarrel followed the two. The quarrel was followed by a fight, and both men being very stout and muscular, it was a savage fight. Judge Flournoy witnessed it as long as he dared, but would not permit, and then approaching the combatants he exclaimed, "In the name of the Commonwealth I command peace."

The men knew what that meant and immediately ceased to fight. But it was plain to be seen that they were still angry and only awaiting favorable opportunity to renew hostilities. After a while the "fishermen" retired, their sleeping place being a small cabin on the hillside; the couch of the guides was the bare ground. It would seem that one of these guides was not satisfied with the result of the fight, and in consequence could not sleep. He thought the whole matter over, and having heard the other fishermen talking and stirring up the matter, he supposed it was all right that he should have commanded the peace. But as he studied the matter more and more, a light finally dawned upon him. The peace had been commanded, but the fight was not. He was not to be outdone by a fellow statesman, and he remembered that the officers in his part of the country always used this language: "In the name of the State I command peace," while Judge Flournoy used "Commonwealth."

He was perhaps a half hour determining in his own mind the true reason for the difference in language. Immediately he arose and approached the cabin and called Judge Flournoy out. He said, "Judge, you commanded peace when we was fightin' didn't you?"

"Yes," replied the judge.

"Well, Judge, what does you hold court anyhow?"

"Then the tall muscular Tar-head surveyed the judge from head to foot, and said, 'Well dat drot yer infernal hide, don't you know you ain't got no jurisdiction in dis North Carolina,' and he then drew back and with his bowy fist struck the judge a terrific blow that felled him to the earth."

The judge was really seriously hurt, and as early as possible that day he suspended fishing operations and returned to his hotel.

When he reached Danville his head was large enough for two judges, and his face was almost an indigo blue. It was a long time before he would gratify his numerous friends who were so solicitous as to the cause of the swelled head and the indigo hue of his face, but finally he told the whole story pretty much as I have related it here.

F. S. W.

MAHONE CASE SETTLED

Verdict for \$250—Compromise in the Smith Suit.

A verdict for \$250 was rendered in the Law and Equity Court yesterday afternoon, in the suit of Marion D. Mahone against the city and T. H. and Hawkins. Mahone fell into a hole on West Broad Street last October. The damages given in the verdict were against the contractors, and the city was declared without blame.

Motions for judgments were made in the suits of John H. and Lucy E. Rogers against H. C. and Mary Etta Bruce, for \$700, and J. H. Trent against C. F. Sauer Company for \$188.72.

In the suit of the administratrix of Thomas Beverly Smith, Mrs. Arabella G. Smith, against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, a compromise was effected yesterday by which the sum of \$4,250 was paid by the railroad company to Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith was killed in the accident near Acca on July 6th.

Judge Witt has discovered that, after all, the name of the Hastings Court will not be changed by the new Constitution. The clause providing for changes does not refer to courts now in existence, but to such as may be instituted in future, or to such as may be changed by the Legislature at its discretion.

A marriage license has been issued to Harry R. Rodman and Hattie Burruss. The groom is a physician, living in New York, and the bride is a popular young lady of the city, formerly of New York.

USING NEW SYSTEM TO FIX LONGITUDE

Experiments with Marconi System Being Made by Coast Survey at Sagaponack.

The experiment conducted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at the Marconi station at Sagaponack on the south shore of Long Island, are still under way, but so delicate are they and so infinitesimal the calculations, that it will be some time before they are completed and a detailed report is made to the Government. The feasibility of utilizing wireless telegraphy for the determination of longitude, was demonstrated first by Government tests at the Marconi station on Nantucket Island, under the direction of Dallas B. Vainwright, at which time the ticking of a chronometer was transmitted over a space of fifty miles. Since then the process has been so improved that, in effect, the Chronometer is "harnessed" to the transmitter and so beats off its own time.

The early results indicated a new field of usefulness for wireless telegraphy in regions like Alaska, where telegraph lines are few and yet where numerous longitudes must be determined for the purpose of accurately charting the vast extent of coast line in the interests of a rapidly increasing maritime commerce. Richard P. Funn, one of the most skilled experts in the Marconi Company of America, is already on his way to Alaska to superintend the installation of stations between Fort Gibbon and Bates Rapids for the United States Signal Corps. It is expected that they will be in operation by October 1st. A much more extensive use of the Marconi system in Alaska is being considered, which will connect the territory direct with the United States.

The Marconi Company has no connection whatever with any other so-called wireless telegraph company, and the government experiments at Nantucket and those now in progress at Sagaponack have had the assistance and advice of the company's own experts. The government operators at Sagaponack and the coast survey schooner "Eagle" are in training for service in Behring Sea, where the system will be used to fix longitude and not unlikely have some influence on the sealing question.

At present the difference in local time or what is the same thing, the difference of longitude between important localities, is determined by the aid of telegraph lines, or by submarine cable, where such facilities are available. Where these are lacking, chronometers must be carried to and from between the points where longitudes are known, and those points where they are required to be known. The Marconi system it has been shown, offers a more exact and less cumbersome method as a substitute for these chronometer expeditions and the experiments at Sagaponack are to develop to a fixed period the exactitude with which the time can be transmitted over vast distances under varying conditions. At Nantucket signals were sent and received from Nantucket Island and automatically recorded on the chronograph together with the record of the seconds hand of a chronometer in the same electric circuit. All the conditions were similar to those which exist when a telegraph line is used.

The attaches of the Academy of Music will go to West Point to-day and will camp out near that place for ten days. The camp will be in charge of Robert W. White, and will be named "Camp Giffen."

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